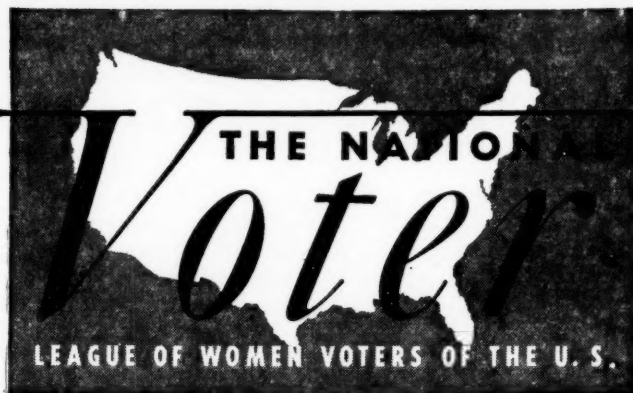


October, 1957



1026 17th STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

## CAN SPRING BE FAR BEHIND?

This is the time in the two-year League cycle for you to consider the future Program. As an individual member you are now beginning the process of evolving your own preferences and discussing them with other members so that your local League may arrive at its recommendations by the deadline. Recommendations to the national Board for the 1958-60 Program, both Current Agenda and Continuing Responsibilities, must be postmarked by November 21 if they are to be considered for the Proposed Program and Convention decision next April.

In the past two years we have been working on two Current Agenda subjects, both in the domestic field. One subject is in an area new to the League—water resources—and the study is still in its early stages.

After almost four years' study in the individual liberties field, with recent emphasis on loyalty-security aspects, League opinion is beginning to crystallize.

In the other part of the Program, the Continuing Responsibilities, there has been action, notably in the international field.

### PARTS OF THE MAIN

What are some of the other major problems of the day? For it is from basic public issues that we must, in the nature of the League, choose our next Program.

Few issues are self-contained. None is "an island, entire of itself" . . . every one is "a piece . . . a part of the main."

Inflation is something which touches every individual, affects

the nation as a whole and the nation's position in the world. In the past the League has supported measures to promote a balanced economy and therefore has some background on which to build on the subject of inflation.

Who can say that nuclear energy is either just an international or domestic matter? The survival of mankind is perhaps as much at stake through the menace of nuclear weapons as is the survival of whole communities through the menace of radioactive pollution to air, soil, water. This would be a whole new field to the League, except for overtones in our study of water.

What about subsidies, which is a big subject made up of many parts? The League has some background in the area of federal aid to education. It has none in the field of agriculture, the subject that usually comes to mind when subsidies are mentioned. But what about postal rates, tariffs, tax write-offs, water development, and transportation whether by sea, land or air?

### IN THE WORLD

In considering the possibilities in the foreign policy area, the Leagues will have in mind their effort in the Focus on the Future project to arrive at a clearer understanding of the underlying issues of foreign policy. They will likewise take into account their experience in working on Continuing Responsibilities during the last two years, and will assess the need for renewed study and possibly new positions on such familiar subjects as the United Nations,

economic development, or world trade. In formulating a Current Agenda item, two different approaches suggest themselves. One is to concentrate on a specific item bearing in mind its relationship to other aspects of foreign policy. The other is to re-examine the basic goals of our foreign policy and then to inquire whether these concepts are being carried out in our specific foreign policies.



Under the specific item approach, we could select for a Current Agenda item any part of the first five Continuing Responsibilities and develop now understanding to help us meet the crises of a rapidly changing world. Or we could take up other vital aspects of foreign policy, such as the control of armaments, the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, or a study of how effectively the many domestic and international governmental bodies are set up to implement our foreign policy. We might also consider how the United States communicates with the rest of the world. This could be done by analyzing the role of our information program abroad, the use of foreign service personnel and the exchange of persons program. Obviously there are many other interesting areas where the League of Women Voters could make an effective contribution.

If we undertake a general rather

than a specific approach to foreign policy, we could start with a basic review of what it is the United States hopes to see achieved in the rest of the world. What are the specifics of our national self-interest, and are our traditional goals still valid in view of changing power formations in the world, the aspirations of other peoples, and the threat of thermonuclear war? Once we establish new concepts in the light of changed circumstances then we can more easily apply principles to the specific problems that confront us.

### IN THE NATION

It is agreed that international tensions make our future uncertain, and that this nation alone cannot solve the problem. But there are problems here at home which also make our future uncertain, which are almost wholly domestic in nature, and which the American people can solve if they care enough.

### WATER RESOURCES

Water is one of these problems. "To date the American people have at least \$50 billion invested in all types of water-control facilities to rearrange what nature gave them." The 1950 population of the United States was more than 150 million; in 1956, 168 million; the estimate for 1975 is 227 million. What will the investment be by then, especially considering that the water supply is still only what nature gives us but that more and more people use more and more water for more and more things?

The problem is competition for the water we have and conflict in the superabundance of policies we have. To what extent would better coordination of policies help solve the water problem? Should future League study of water resources be directed toward this end? Coordination can mean one or many things; for example, closer cooperation among the many federal agencies involved, or intergovernmental relations among federal, state, and local levels. Coordination could also mean river basin planning and then cooperation among the different river basin organizations, which in the end might in effect be a national water policy.

How often is a "local" water problem purely local? Chicago re-

versed the flow of the Chicago River and the effect was such pollution to the Mississippi River that St. Louis, nearly 300 miles to the south, sued Chicago and the case had to be settled in the U. S. Supreme Court. New York City first reached upstate to the Catskills for some of its water; next it tapped the Delaware River, to which Pennsylvania and New Jersey also have a claim.



As man continues to rearrange what nature gave him, what further problems lie ahead? What kind of policy will provide maximum utilization of water through coordinated planning? How can we achieve an equitable sharing of costs in water development among those who benefit, be they state or local communities or private individuals?

### LOYALTY-SECURITY

The questions we ask ourselves in the water resources field—whether an over-all coordinating body is needed, whether changes should be made piecemeal or through omnibus measures—might well be posed also in the loyalty-security field.

Ten years have gone by since the first federal loyalty program was created to cope with a problem relatively new in our experience—the problem of internal subversion. Yet the country is still puzzling over the dilemma of how to safe-



guard national security and at the same time protect the rights of individual employees. Public concern has been revived by congressional response to recent Supreme Court decisions and to the long-awaited Report of the bipartisan

Commission on Government Security.

What about a janitor who has "access" to confidential files? An inspector of the Food and Drug Administration? A forest ranger? A foreign service officer? Should all be deemed to be in an activity involving national security and thus covered by the federal loyalty-security programs? They would be, if Congress should decide in favor of proposed legislation designed to counteract the Supreme Court's *Cole v. Young* decision, which, in effect, limited the federal employee program to employees in sensitive positions.

Questions raised by the proposals of the Security Commission include: Could the scope of the programs be reduced without lessening needed security protections? Should coordinating machinery, such as a Central Security Office, be created? Is so, on an advisory or final decision basis? Should the blabbermouth be considered through the same procedures as the potential spy or saboteur?

The League's two years' work in evaluating the federal loyalty-security programs might form a basis for an action item in any of these areas, which are slated for lively debate during the next Congress.

### HOW TO DECIDE?

You, the individual member, may have suggestions in other fields of equal importance and timeliness. The possibilities outlined are only intended to stimulate your thinking and aid your discussion. From membership discussion will come the official Program recommendations from local and state Leagues.

As you begin this exciting adventure, keep in mind always the criteria for a good League Program item:

"Is this a good subject to carry out the purpose of the League?"

"Can we be effective in this field?"

"Are there time, funds, and manpower available to do a good job?"

And finally ask yourself the key question:

"Is this national Program I am proposing to my League one that we can manage, together with our state and local obligations?"

# CONGRESSIONAL ROUNDUP

Congress adjourned August 30 after spending the hot Washington summer debating the civil rights bill, finally passed August 29. Action on the foreign aid appropriation was not completed until just before adjournment.

The economy motif which dominated the first session of the 85th Congress resulted in genuine savings amounting to about \$3 billion, according to an analysis made by the Budget Bureau. This figure is about midway between congressional claims of savings ranging from \$5 billion to \$6.5 billion, and the President's estimate, announced at a press conference, that only about \$1 billion savings had been achieved.

The savings, no matter what the figure turns out to be, will be spread over several years, with well under half of them affecting the \$71.8 billion total spending estimate of the President for this fiscal year.

By far the biggest single reduction made by Congress was in the Administration's request for foreign aid, where the genuine reduction emerged as \$1 billion.

Partly offsetting the various congressional actions that reduced spending now or in future years were other actions taken by Congress that created a \$2.3 billion potential spending above Administration requests.

## WHAT CONGRESS DID

**MUTUAL SECURITY:** Mutual Security Appropriation for 1958 (in millions, in round numbers)

	Budget Request	Authorization	Appropriation
Military Assistance.....	\$1,900	\$1,600	\$1,878 <sup>1</sup>
Defense Support.....	900	750	725
Development Loan Fund* 500 <sup>2</sup>	500 <sup>2</sup>	500 <sup>2</sup>	300
Technical Cooperation.....			
Bilateral program .....	151.9	151.9	125
U. N. program .....	15.5	15.5	15.5 <sup>3</sup>
Organization of American States.....	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other programs.....	375.7	348.1	338

<sup>1</sup>Unobligated balances, which the Administration had requested be authorized as continuing to be available, were appropriated for 1958.

<sup>2</sup>Also asked authorization for additional \$750 million borrowing authority for each of fiscal years 1959 and 1960.

<sup>3</sup>In addition, \$625 million authorized in fiscal 1959 on no-year basis.

<sup>4</sup>Providing that U. S. contribution be no more than 45 percent of UNTA total budget in 1958, 38 percent in 1959 and 33 1/3 percent in 1960.

**APPROPRIATIONS:** The President's final request for funds for fiscal 1958 totaled \$64,048,466,290.

The amount approved and sent to the President was \$59,134,110,706. This sum does not include \$7.4 billion in fixed authorized interest payments.

## MIDDLE EAST RESOLUTION:

The President was authorized to undertake economic and military cooperation with nations in the general area of the Middle East to strengthen and defend their independence. Use of \$200 million of already appropriated funds was granted for this purpose.

## TREATIES:

The Senate approved 13 treaties, protocols and conventions, including the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency; double taxation conventions with Austria, Canada, and Japan; a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with the Republic of Korea; a Convention of Inter-American Cultural Relations, and a number of conventions relating to activities in international waters.

## INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY:

The President was authorized to appoint a U. S. representative to the IAEA, subject to Senate confirmation, and to report to Congress annually on the IAEA and U. S. participation in the agency. Annual appropriations to the State Department were authorized to cover payment of the U. S. share of the agency's expenses. Congressional authorization is required for all future transfers of nuclear materials to the IAEA or any group of nations. The material already offered to the agency by the President does not come under this provision.

**UNEF:** The Senate passed a resolution expressing support for a permanent United Nations force similar to the present Emergency Force. Similar resolutions are pending in the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

**IMMIGRATION:** The immigration and nationality laws were revised, permitting entry of more than 60,000 additional immigrants. Included would be certain hardship cases, such as members of families that had escaped from Communist

countries, or refugees from persecution in other countries; over a two-year period, orphans adopted by U. S. citizens; and other aliens needed here because of their technical and other skills. The revision permits the Justice and State Departments to waive present fingerprinting requirements of foreign visitors.

**CIVIL RIGHTS:** The first civil rights legislation to be passed by Congress in 82 years creates a federal Civil Rights Commission with subpoena powers; establishes a special civil rights division within the Department of Justice; empowers federal prosecutors, with or without the consent of the victim, to obtain federal injunctions against actual or threatened interference with the right to vote. In instances of criminal contempt where the judge's purpose is not to force compliance but is to punish violation of the law, there is a right to jury trial if the penalty exceeds \$300 fine or 45 days in jail.

**FBI FILES:** Defendants in criminal cases were granted access to statements, transcriptions or records of oral statements made by government witnesses to government agencies after the material has been screened by the trial judge for relevancy. Act provides that the witnesses' testimony be struck from the record, or a mistrial be ordered, if the requested material is withheld.

**WATER POLLUTION:** Congress appropriated \$45 million for the Public Health Service to carry out provisions of the Water Pollution Act, as grants to states for construction of sewage plants.

**FLOOD INSURANCE:** Congress refused to appropriate money for the federal flood insurance program authorized in 1956, thus killing the program.

**NIAGARA POWER:** Authorized the New York State Power Authority to undertake the development of a hydroelectric project on the Niagara River at Lewiston, New York, with tunnels extending to the rapids above the Falls to carry the water to the plant. Canada has already completed a new plant to generate power from its share of the water, under the



treaty signed in 1950, which provided for dividing the Niagara's power potential between the two countries.

**PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION:** Provides \$858,094,323 for 400 projects in 41 states under rivers and harbor sections, 30 projects in 15 states under reclamation section. Sum granted was \$18,258,677 below budget request, but funds granted Army Corps of Engineers were \$4,128,000 above request.

**ATOMIC ENERGY:** New authorizations of \$352,145,000 were granted for government construction and assistance in the development of atomic energy.

**ATOMIC INSURANCE:** The federal government was authorized to pay damage claims above the private insurance covering atomic energy plants. Payments would be limited to \$500 million for any one accident.

**SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION:** The House rejected a bill which would have authorized \$1.5 billion in federal school construction grants to the states.

**FEDERAL PAY RAISES:** Congress authorized a \$546 annual increase in salary for each of 500,000 postal workers beginning September 1, 1957. Later an 11 percent increase was authorized for federal classified employees and employees of the judicial and legislative branches.

The President announced September 7 that he would not sign either bill, because he considered the proposed salary increases inflationary.

## UNFINISHED BUSINESS

**OTC:\*** H.R. 6330, to authorize U. S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation, the administrative body for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, is pending in the House Ways and Means Committee.

**LEAD AND ZINC:** The Senate Finance Committee August 20 reported a House-passed bill (H.R. 6894) making a technical change in the duty on mica, after attaching a rider which would establish a sliding scale import tax on lead

and zinc. When the lead and zinc producers agreed to file an escape clause appeal with the Tariff Commission, no further action was taken.

**TREATY-MAKING POWER:** S.J. Res. 3,† introduced by Sen. Bricker (R., Ohio), a constitutional amendment to limit the President's treaty-making powers, is pending in a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. A one-day hearing was held in June. No further action was taken.

**STATUS OF FORCES:** The House Foreign Affairs Committee reported a joint resolution (H.J. Res. 16) to revise the Status of Forces Agreements so that foreign countries could not try American servicemen. The House Armed Services Committee reported a bill (H.R. 8704) to give the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force the right to say whether a serviceman would stand trial in a foreign court. The Senate Armed Services Committee filed a report covering the 1956 operation of criminal jurisdictional arrangements with foreign countries for trial of U. S. troops abroad.

**FEDERAL EMPLOYEES SECURITY PROGRAM:** The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported a Senate-passed bill (S. 1411) making discretionary the summary suspension of federal employees before they have had a hearing. The House Committee substituted new language making all federal employees subject to the program and defining "national security" to mean "all government activities . . . involving the national safety and security, including but not limited to activities concerned with the protection of the United States from internal subversion or foreign aggression." The bill also provides the right of appeal to the Civil Service Commission and requires that Civil Service suitability procedures be used for dismissal where feasible. Pending in the House.

**PUBLIC WORKS AUTHORIZATION:** The Omnibus Rivers and Harbors, Flood Control bill (S. 497) was passed by the Senate March 28, 1957, but the House postponed action until next year. The bill authorizes a \$1.5 billion

program of rivers and harbors and flood control projects and enlarges the authority of the Army Corps of Engineers to provide for future water storage needs in building reservoirs without being required to contract for use of water before storage facilities are constructed. Also authorizes the Corps to provide storage reservoirs for water to increase downstream flow in periods of low water.

S. Res. 148, proposing that more information be furnished by the Budget Bureau to Congress on public works and conservation projects, was favorably reported to the Senate by the Interior and Insular Affairs and Public Works Committees and is pending in the Senate.

**ITEM VETO\*:** The House Judiciary Committee held a one-day hearing on bills proposing granting the President an item veto on appropriation measures. No further action.

**D. C. HOME RULE\*:** The Senate District of Columbia Committee held a series of hearings on bills proposing local self-government for the District of Columbia. No further action.

**TVA:** The Senate granted permission for the Tennessee Valley Authority to finance new power facilities through issuance of revenue bonds. Pending in House.

**HELLS CANYON:** Senate passed S. 555 authorizing federal construction of a single high dam on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs refused to consider a similar House bill. S. 555 pending in this Committee.

\* Indicates League support.

† Indicates League opposition.

## THE NATIONAL VOTER

Vol. VII      October, 1957      No. 7

Published monthly by the League of Women Voters of the U. S.

1026 17th Street, N. W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

MRS. JOHN G. LEE, President  
DOROTHY FELKER GIRTON, Editor

Entered as second class matter, April 9, 1951, at the Post Office, Washington, D. C. under the act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription: \$1.00 per year.

Single copy: 10 cents.

(Quantity prices on request.)

PRINTED BY MERCURY PRESS